## A Consumer Perspective on Warning Labels:

Misperception and Confusion as Unintended Consequences of Warning Labels

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# Study: Misperception & Confusion From the Warning Label

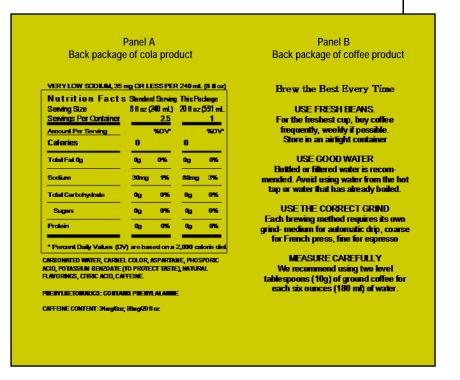
- □ 309 pregnant California women: consumed cola/coffee in last 2 years
- □ Randomly assigned to one of two conditions:

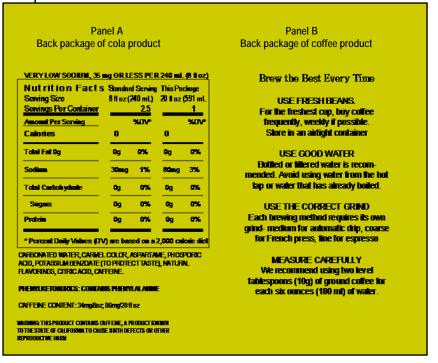
Control Condition (N= 155)

(Proposition 65 warning label absent on cola)

Experimental Condition (N= 154)

(Proposition 65 warning label <u>present on cola</u>)





### Results: Misperception & Confusion

#### □ Misperception:

- Consumers who were (vs. were not) exposed to the Proposition 65 warning label on cola were significantly more likely to falsely believe that caffeine in cola is...
  - $\square$  Stronger than the caffeine in coffee (p= .01)
  - $\square$  Different from the caffeine in coffee (p= .008)
  - $\square$  More of a safety concern than the caffeine in coffee (p= .003)

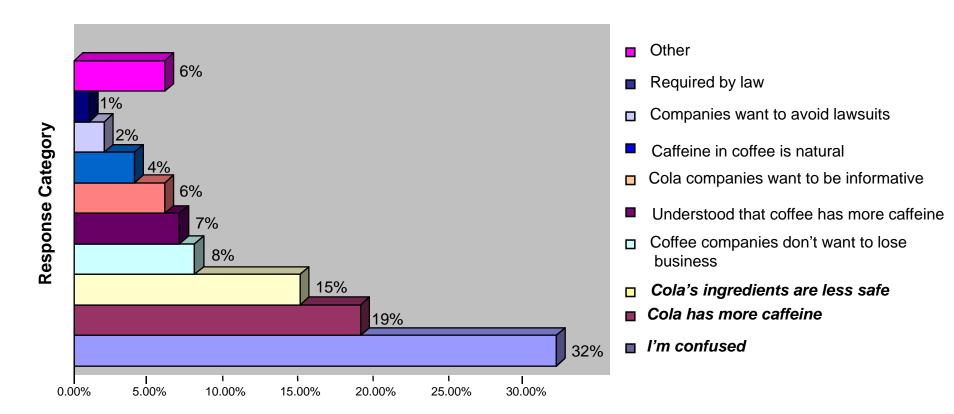
#### □ Confusion:

■ Significantly more consumers were confused about which is safer—cola or an equivalent amount of coffee—when they were (vs. were not) exposed to the Proposition 65 warning label (p= .04).

## Results: Misperception & Confusion

**Percentage of Respondents** 

Experimental respondents asked "Why is there a caffeine warning label on cola but not on coffee?"



#### Conclusion

- □ Results should be interpreted in context of study's limitations:
  - 309 respondents
  - Sample slightly under-represents certain demographic segments (extremely high and low in education, extremely high income, Asian) and over-represents others (African American)
- Proposition 65 warning label on cola but not on coffee produces confusion and misperception